

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 124, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 124, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 124, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9D7C8F
RGB	157, 124, 143
RGB Percent	62%, 49%, 56%
CMY	0.3843, 0.5137, 0.4392
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.09, 0.38
HSL	325°, 14%, 55%
HSV	325°, 21%, 62%
XYZ	26.0702, 23.5666, 29.1614
YIQ	136.0330, 13.5690, 12.9050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

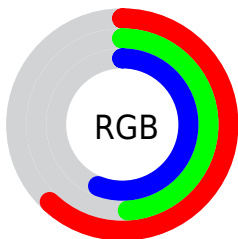
Format	Color
R _{YB}	157, 124, 143
Decimal	10321039
CIE Lab	55.65, 16.03, -5.38
CIE LCh	56, 16.905, 341.439
Yxy	23.5666, 0.3308, 0.2991
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288511119 (0xFF9D7C8F)
YUV	136.0330, 3.4347, 18.3881
Hunter-Lab	48.5454, 10.9049, -1.6339

Details

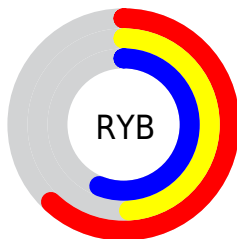
The RGB color **157, 124, 143** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **124, 157, 138**, and the grayscale version is **136, 136, 136**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 177, 197**, and **105, 75, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157, 108, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 140, 150**.

Distribution



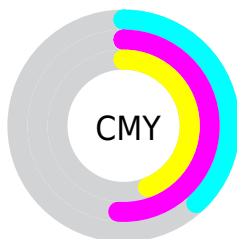
- Red (62%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (44%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 124, 143 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RGB color 157, 124, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 157, 124, 143


255, 255, 255

 212, 177, 197


 240, 204, 225

 255, 232, 253

 157, 124, 143

 131, 99, 117

 105, 75, 93


 81, 52, 69

 57, 30, 47

 36, 8, 26

 0, 0, 0


 157, 124, 143

 157, 108, 136

 157, 93, 130

 157, 124, 143

 157, 140, 150

 157, 155, 156

■ 157, 77, 123

■ 157, 171, 163

■ 157, 61, 116

■ 157, 187, 170

■ 157, 45, 110

■ 157, 203, 176

■ 157, 30, 103

■ 157, 218, 183

■ 157, 14, 96

■ 157, 234, 190

■ 157, 0, 90

■ 157, 250, 196

■ 157, 255, 203

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



143, 128, 155



157, 124, 143



164, 123, 128

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



157, 124, 143



139, 134, 105



94, 141, 152

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



157, 124, 143



124, 157, 138

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



95, 142, 139



157, 124, 143



122, 138, 111

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



157, 124, 143



153, 129, 106



106, 141, 124



105, 137, 161

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



157, 124, 143



163, 124, 119



106, 141, 124



93, 141, 148

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



157, 124, 143



204, 192, 199



138, 124, 157



102, 95, 99



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



157, 124, 143



204, 153, 182



157, 124, 127



79, 71, 76



143, 0, 82



15, 0, 9

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



157, 124, 143



204, 153, 182



124, 157, 154



79, 71, 76



143, 0, 82



15, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 124, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

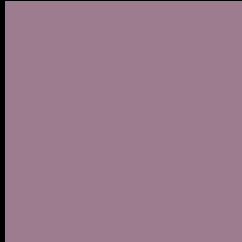
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 124, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

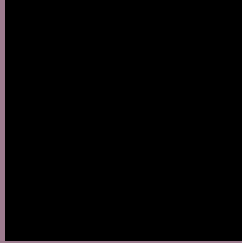
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 157, 124, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 124, 143.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 124, 143.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color
157, 124, 143

Protanopia
132, 133, 148

Deuteranopia
143, 130, 142



Tritanopia
156, 125, 135

Trichromacy



Original Color
157, 124, 143

Protanomaly
141, 130, 146

Deuteranomaly
148, 128, 142

Tritanomaly
156, 125, 138

Monochromacy



Original Color
157, 124, 143

Achromatopsia
136, 136, 136

Achromatomaly
144, 132, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 124, 143 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color rgb(157, 124, 143) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 124, 143)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(157, 124, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 124, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 124, 143 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(157, 124, 143) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 124, 143) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 124, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 124, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 124, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 124,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 124, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 124, 143) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
124, 143) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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